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# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-037  
Friday  
23 February 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-037

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23 February 1990

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## Chad

### Government Clarifies Stand on African Mini-Summit

AB2202145590 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Before the actual start of this cast, here is a clarification by the government:

The Chadian Government is not aware of the holding of an African mini-summit that South African President Frederik de Klerk will also attend. According to some sources who announced (this news), Chad was also to take part in this meeting. Adoum Moussa Seif, minister of information and civic orientation, who was contacted by the press this morning, described these reports as surprising and groundless.

President Hissein Habre was among the very first African leaders who hailed the release of Nelson Mandela on 11 February. In a statement to the Cameroonian press in Yaounde, he said this release was only one stage in the total dismantling of the apartheid system, which constitutes the final objective in the heroic struggle of the South African black people. He then called on the international community to continue to exercise pressure on the South African regime until the apartheid policy is ended. Under the present circumstances, therefore, it is out of the question for Chad to take part in a summit with the South African leader

### 5 Former Opposition Members Join UNIR

AB2302075490 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The family of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] is continuing to grow with the rallying today of members of the former Popular Armed Forces, FAP, and of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, CDR, to the UNIR. They are five in number. They are Mahamat Saleh, Ahmat Mahamadou Zein of the former FAP, and Adoum Manani, Mahamadou Bonjokole, and Moustafa Baleh of the former CDR.

In a statement on behalf of FAP, his former movement, Mahamat Saleh hailed the efforts and sacrifices made by the UNIR and its militants to restore peace, national unity, and usher our country onto the path of social and economic growth. Mahamat Saleh then announced that he and his companions had decided to join the UNIR. [passage omitted]

## Gabon

### Minister Announces Measures To Ease Tension

AB2202155490 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Text] In Gabon, Zacharie Myboto, minister of state in charge of information and posts and telecommunications, yesterday announced a package of measures taken

by President Omar Bongo for the workers. These measures are aimed at ending the present social unrest in the country. They include abolishing the housing-related deductions from civil service salaries instituted in 1984, reimbursing in 1990 of the solidarity loans contracted in 1987 by the state from private and public sector workers, and abolishing the solidarity taxes.

Mr. Myboto said the measures will be followed by the introduction of new salary scales and collective wage agreements in the public, parastatal, and private sectors. They are expected to improve the living conditions of the workers for whom they are meant. The Gabonese minister of state did not fail to stress that these measures would make the implementation of the 1990 budget difficult.

Yesterday, the president met with officials of private enterprises operating in the country as well as members of the diplomatic corps to reassure them despite the social situation currently prevailing in Libreville. Let us listen to President Omar Bongo:

[Begin Bongo recording] I call on you to trust this country and its leader. I am not the one who will betray you. We must hold dialogue and we must understand one another. We will do everything possible to satisfy you and make you feel at home. However, by satisfying you I also want you to do something in return; namely, help reactivate the country's economic recovery.

You should know that Gabon is a law-abiding country, and if you are facing problems, go and knock on the appropriate door instead of holding meetings here and there, wondering: But where are we going with these problems, we are afraid, we are afraid. Well, what are you afraid of? I know what people think; I heard that some people think that when they assume power they will nationalize this or that. Well, I do not know what will be nationalized. In the past, many countries nationalized production units considerably, but today, it is liberal policy they are pursuing. I personally count on private investments, and I pursue a free enterprise policy. [end recording]

### Strikes Spread; Bongo Meets Security Officers

AB2202162390 Paris AFP in French 1354 GMT  
22 Feb 90

[Text] Libreville, 22 Feb (AFP)—Strikes today spread to various sectors of the Gabonese economy despite the measures taken the previous day by President Omar Bongo to reduce the social tension evident in Gabon for several weeks now, it was remarked on the spot.

These strikes have spread to certain departments of the Gabon Power and Water Company (CEEG) and the Post and Telecommunications Office (OPT), and numerous tracts demanding salary increases and free trade unionism were circulating in the capital, it was learned from reliable sources.

Furthermore, classes were suspended at the Immaculate Conception College of Libreville, whose buildings were besieged during part of the morning by groups of students, it was also remarked. At the same time, some vandals went on a rampage in certain wards of the city, attacking passersby and mugging drivers, according to reliable sources.

This morning, President Omar Bongo held a meeting at the Presidential Palace in Libreville with about 150 senior officers of the country's Security Forces, it was learned from reliable sources. While advocating the greatest calm during the current situation, the head of state did not hide the fact that the demands of the workers have now gone beyond the country's financial limits, and he did not exclude the fact that the Security Forces would soon be asked to be more severe in maintaining order in the country, according to the same source.

Yesterday evening, President Bongo announced that the solidarity tax and living quarters deductions for state employees would be revoked, as well as advance payment for this year of a solidarity loan which was subscribed in 1987.

#### **Government Bans Strikes, Demonstrations**

*AB2302065590 Paris AFP in English 0439 GMT  
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Libreville, Feb 23 (AFP)—The Gabon Government late Thursday banned strikes and demonstrations and curtailed rights to assembly in a move to halt a wave of protest action that has swept the country this year.

All gatherings of more than five people have been outlawed from 8:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. and "any demonstration of a nature to perturb public order and work" has been banned, according to an official communique.

The communique, released at the close of an emergency cabinet meeting presided by President Omar Bongo, said

that the National Defense and Public Security Ministry had received orders to ensure the "strict application of these measures."

Gabon, a former French colony in western Africa, has been shaken by unrest since January, when riots followed student protests over poor teaching and living conditions. Strikes then spread through the health services to other public services and more recently into the private sector.

Workers have been demanding wage increases and the freedom to organize.

During the emergency cabinet meeting, President Bongo appealed to the "national conscience and patriotism" of the Gabonese and for dialogue.

He said the government could "not tolerate disorder, causing confusion and insecurity."

The official statement called on all Gabonese to return to work and said that each ministry had orders to take note of any absences and "proceed with sanctions according to the law."

President Bongo was to address the nation Friday evening, the communique said.

A joint meeting of the Central Committee of the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party and the national congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party, Gabon's sole party. [sentence as received]

General elections are expected in April.

On Wednesday, it was announced that President Bongo had decided on a series of concessions to workers, including the end to a [words indistinct] salary reductions for housing.

The cabinet also decided to cancel March 12 ceremonies marking the anniversary of the ruling party in order to highlight Gabonese national day on August 17, date of the 30th anniversary of the country's independence from France.



## Ethiopia

### **EPLF Claims Food Aid Bombed in Mitsiwa**

*EA2202120790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 20 Feb 90*

[Text] Diplomats, (?humanitarian organizations), and the world media have confirmed that the Dergue has burned out tens of thousands of quintals of food aid during the aerial bombardment of Mitsiwa. A report dispatched by the Yugoslav news agency to government representatives [words indistinct] present in Addis Ababa said that the air raid was carried out with the express orders of Colonel Mengistu, and covered not only the food aid but the whole of Mitsiwa and its environs.

It will be recalled that the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] had earlier reported that the Dergue, in revenge for the defeat it had received from the EPLF, had destroyed several economic installations, property, and many innocent civilians in Mitsiwa.

### **\* EPLF Releases Over 10,000 Prisoners of War**

*34000426 London ADULIS in English Jan 90 p 12*

[Statement issued by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front Foreign Relations Europe Office on 1 January]

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has released on New Year's Eve all Ethiopian Prisoners of War (POWs) under its custody. The present measure sets free more than 10,000 Ethiopian POWs.

This is not the first time that the EPLF has unilaterally released Ethiopian POWs. In 1981, for instance, 3000 Ethiopian prisoners of war were set free by the EPLF. Small groups of POWs were also released intermittently throughout the years. The Ethiopian regime, which continues to deny to date the existence of the POWs, has however been hunting down the freed POWs to arrest, execute or redraft them again into the army.

The current EPLF measure has been prompted by the fact that Tigray, and most of Wollo, Gojam, Gonder, Shewa, Wolega and other Ethiopian provinces are under the control of the opposition movements precluding or reducing the possibility of reprisals by the regime on the released POWs. This condition has enhanced the full implementation of the EPLF programme of humane treatment of POWs while under its custody in accordance with international conventions and releasing them when the situation permits.

Two thousand five hundred of the released POWs will be sent home soon while the remaining freed POWs will be sent in small batches later.

[signed and dated] EPLF Foreign Relations Europe Office 1 January 1990

## Kenya

### **Police Fire Tear Gas at Nairobi Demonstrators**

*AB2302104990 Paris AFP in English 1012 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Nairobi, February 23 (AFP)—Police fired teargas at stone-throwing demonstrators outside a church here Friday after a state funeral service in memory of murdered Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, correspondents said.

Several thousand people had gathered outside the church to see the minister's body. Soldiers and police deployed across the Kenyan capital after the trouble.

Mr. Ouko's partly-burned corpse was found near his home at Koru in western Kenya a week ago. He had been shot through the head. Students, demanding to know "the truth" behind the death of Mr. Ouko have been rampaging through central Nairobi since Sunday and demonstrations have been rampaging through central Nairobi since Sunday in Dr. Ouko's parliamentary constituency of Kisumu, western Kenya.

The streets of Nairobi were quiet Thursday after university authorities banned further demonstrations following four successive days of protest.

Mr. Ouko's body was to be flown back Saturday for burial at his western Kenya farm at Koru, 350 kilometres (210 miles) from Nairobi.

### **AFP Reports 'Street Battles'**

*AB2302105990 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Nairobi, Feb 23 (AFP)—Students fought street battles with police and troops here Friday after a state funeral service in memory of murdered Foreign Minister Robert Ouko, correspondents said.

President Daniel arap Moi, Vice-President George Saitoti and members of the diplomatic corps had attended the service and paid their respects to Mr. Ouko. Several thousand students had massed outside the church chanting "We Want Bob" (Mr. Ouko) and demanded the truth about who killed him.

Students, pushed back by riot police, threw stones as teargas was fired. Mounted police and troops joined police in several parts of the city as hundreds of demonstrators pelted rocks and smashed car windcreens. A police helicopter hovered over the capital as car drivers fled before the trouble which was continuing after 1000 GMT.

The authorities said that Mr. Ouko's partly-burned corpse was found near his home at Koru in western Kenya a week ago. He had been shot through the head. It was the fifth student protest here since Sunday, and demonstrations have been held in two other university towns and in Dr. Ouko's parliamentary constituency of

Kisumu in the west. Mr. Ouko's body was due to be flown back Saturday for burial at his western Kenya farm at Koru, 350 kilometres (210 miles) from Nairobi.

## Somalia

### \* Siad 'Unable' To Find Reconciliation Premier

34000427A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in  
English 26 Jan 90 pp 2-4

[Text] President Mohamed Siad Barre has reshuffled his ministers often but his dismissal of them all on 9 January was the first time he had indulged in quite such sweeping measures. And while he had little difficulty dismissing his government, he had trouble finding replacements.

He had apparently narrowed his own options by warning that most ministers were unlikely to get their jobs back. A day after the sackings, he announced the ex-ministers deserved respect for serving the revolution for 20 years with 'honesty and dignity.' But he also accused them of not just failing to solve the political, social and economic problems (AC Vol 30, Nos 18, 19), but of being responsible for them.

Siad's move came the day after an extraordinary session of the ruling Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party's central committee which forced him to accept near-unanimous demands to remove the government. The committee had indeed demanded this at its last regular meeting in July 1989, when it also called for the removal of the president, too. Though predictably rejecting the demands then, he subsequently felt obliged to accept those for a new constitution and a multi-party system.

This was not enough to stifle criticism in the party. Shortly before the 8 January meeting, there was a short but orchestrated campaign, including an unprecedented attack in the party newspaper, OGAAL. This accused the government of failure and of being incapable of confronting the difficulties Somalia faced. Siad was forced to accept calls for the removal of a government which included four of the five party politburo members, among them ex-prime minister Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samanter and presidential son-in-law and former interior minister Ahmed Suleiman Abdullah.

Some observers have speculated that Siad agreed to the central committee's suggestions because he was unnerved by the downfall of Nicolae Ceausescu. Romania was one of Somalia's arms suppliers. Ceausescu visited Somalia in July 1983, while Siad went to Bucharest in 1981 and 1987. Siad's opponents have been publicising parallels between the governments, pointing to the political importance of Siad's first wife, Khadija, who has her own formidable intelligence service; to the playboy reputation of the eldest presidential son, General Maslah Mohamed Siad Barre; and to the plethora of positions held by close presidential relatives. Family

disagreements between various contenders for the throne have played a big part in crippling government effectiveness.

Party members have been getting increasingly concerned at the government's failure to deal with the chaos in the country, including growing unrest in the central and southern regions, and with the lack of any sign of the reimposition of government authority in the north or any serious effort at reconciliation. Army failures have added to economic problems: there are shortages of food and other basic commodities, including banknotes. Last August's curbs on lending and the removal of three top officials of the central bank, as well as more recent changes at the top of the development bank, had little effect. More changes came on 16 January, when the chairmen of the Commercial and Savings Bank and of the development bank were dismissed, together with the mayor of Mogadishu. When presenting the budget last month, the deputy finance minister underlined the seriousness of the situation when he said 'attempts' would be made to hold 1990 inflation down to 60 percent. But he did not appear optimistic.

Siad's acceptance of the central committee demands gave him the chance to blame Gen Samanter and his colleagues for the problems, while demonstrating to the outside world that he is responsive to pressure and is committed to a new, democratic constitution. The United States has been finding it increasingly hard to justify aid in the face of Somalia's human rights record. The publication this month of a report by U.S.-based human rights organization 'Africa Watch' will give much extra ammunition to the government's critics in the American Congress. The report estimates that since May 1988, 50,000-60,000 civilians have been killed in the north largely in a deliberate effort to punish the Issak for allegedly supporting the Somali National Movement. It further warns that the government is now pursuing similar policies against the Hawiye and Ogaden clans, following the growth of support for, respectively, the Somali United Congress and the Somali Patriotic Movement, both set up in 1989.

U.S. pressure may also be behind moves to bring imprisoned religious leaders to trial. It was the detention of the imams of three mosques, Sheikhs Ibrahim Suuley, Ali Haji Yusuf and Abdirahman Sheikh Ali Suufi, and a fourth sheikh, Ahmed Gabayare, which sparked last July's violent anti-government riots in Mogadishu in which up to 400 died and over 2,000 were injured. (Government figures were 24 dead and 59 injured).

Another committee demand was for the new government to indicate positive progress towards national reconciliation—and demonstrate this by appointing an Issak or Hawiye as prime minister. This, it was suggested, would help give reality to the promised constitution, which is due to guarantee pluralism and allow at least a limited number of political parties. The president has indicated he envisages only three but there are indications the number will be increased. The constitutional committee

has been having extensive talks with Italian jurists on setting up a multi-party system.

A leading member of this committee is a noted human rights lawyer, Ismail Ali Jumaale, a Hawiye. He was arrested in July after a meeting at which a number of teachers, lawyers, businessmen and others bluntly told Siad he ought to resign. Ismail was released in November after strong representations from, among others, Amnesty International. Latterly, he was one of those approached in Siad's search for a premier. Others were Issaks: former prime minister Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, whom Siad overthrew in 1969 and who, we understand, refused even to see Siad to discuss the offer; ex-foreign minister Omar Arteh Ghalib and ex-vice-president Ismail Ali Abokar, both of whom were arrested in 1982 when they pressed for the appointment of an Issak premier and detained until 1988. Other names circulating in Mogadishu included people's assembly chairman Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed; lawyer Hassan Sheikh Ibrahim; and Abdullahi Ahmed Addow, minister without portfolio in the president's office.

The pressures on the president were underlined on 19 January when OGAAL strongly attacked the government-controlled media for limiting itself to trivialities such as 'visits, official meetings, banquets and courtesy calls made for publicity purposes.' The party paper said censorship and lack of expertise allowed rumours and speculation to fill the gaps in the flow of information. It suggested that 21 January, which is 'national media day,' should mark the beginning of an era of press freedom. OGAAL has discovered its new-found outspokenness has greatly increased its circulation.

Significantly, in the end Siad was unable to find a token Issak or Hawiye to act as a symbol of national reconciliation. With his own Marehan clan unable to agree on any single candidate, let alone one acceptable to others, his only option for premier was again Gen Samanter. No new face, and hardly a symbol of reconciliation, Samanter does however retain support in the army (he was a popular defence minister for many years), and in the party. He was always considered close to the Soviet Union. He has been known to suggest that with a free hand, he could do a lot better than before. Much will depend now on his freedom to pick his government, ignore the presidential family and utilise some of those whose names were being canvassed for his position.



**De Klerk Interview on ANC Statement, Other Issues**

MB2202184590 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1834 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by correspondent Clarence Keyter in Cape Town on 22 February—video recorded]

[Text] [Keyter] Good evening, Mr. President. Welcome to the program.

[De Klerk] Good evening.

[Keyter] In your announcement this afternoon reacting to the ANC's [African National Congress'] statement, you welcomed their wish to meet with you as soon as possible. When is that going to take place?

[De Klerk] I also said in the statement that certain arrangements will have to be made and that we are addressing those arrangements at the moment. As soon as there is news in that regard, we will make an announcement.

[Keyter] Would matters like the political prisoners still imprisoned and the unclarification [as heard] of exiles be hampering that date?

[De Klerk] To a certain extent, the question of those who want to come back to South Africa for these discussions, yes, may form an impediment, definitely, in their own minds, and it has to be addressed. In all probability, they will want to have certain assurances...

[Keyter, interrupting] Would you be giving the...?

[De Klerk, interrupting] And that is what we are arranging at the moment, as to how that must be structured.

As far as the discussions itself is concerned, obviously, we will basically discuss impediments in the way of negotiation, which is not negotiation. This is a preliminary discussion in order to improve the climate for real negotiations and in order to address, inasmuch as their might be, various problems impeding some people to participate in negotiations to remove those valid problems. In the final analysis, from our side, real negotiation must be with people who are committed to the quest for peaceful solutions.

[Keyter] Mr. President, do you think there's enough common ground to get to the real negotiations before time flies past?

[De Klerk] Well, it's a question of having discussions before you can really say what other people feel. They expressed the wish to come and see me. I indicated before they took this decision—in a previous television interview, as a matter of fact—that people are welcome to come and talk to me if they have any problems which

they think can be solved by discussion, standing in the way of their entry into dialogue, real dialogue, with the government.

Once again, I want to reiterate this is not a two-man show. Negotiation, in the final analysis, must be between all representative leaders of all constituencies who are really looking for constructive dialogue aimed at peaceful solutions.

[Keyter] Mr. de Klerk, your proposed visit to Zaire on Saturday [24 February] has been, in a certain way, jeopardized following pressure from the ANC on President Mobutu Sese Seko and other African leaders, Mr. Mbeki's announcement yesterday. Would you say you have a situation now where the tail is in actual fact wagging the dog?

[De Klerk] I really think one shouldn't take what has happened too seriously.

African politics is somewhat different. People are positioning themselves. This has been set up at very short notice. As far as I am concerned, I'm quite pleased that it doesn't take place, because I'm really pressed for time right at this moment. It was somewhat inconvenient for me.

People are positioning themselves, as I have said, and the real truth is that throughout Africa there is great interest in what is taking place in South Africa.

I receive many messages. Some of them are brought specially by messengers sent by heads of state, and the general picture is that Africa is anxious for South Africa to get onto the road of solving its problems because there is acceptance that South Africa has a crucial role to play, particularly in southern Africa.

So, therefore, I'm not worried by it at all, and I am not lying awake in any sense of the word.

[Keyter] But you admit that the ANC had a part to play in the postponement?

[De Klerk] I really don't know. I've read that in the newspaper. I don't have any direct information in that regard. It's quite possible that they tried to influence such a decision.

I would find it a pity if they continue on the road of trying to isolate South Africa from having dialogue with its neighbors and with countries with a direct interest in what happens in southern Africa. It would be short-sighted, as also their continued war talk is short-sighted and unnecessary.

[Keyter] Following that, Mr. de Klerk, the Conservative Party [CP] accuses the government of embracing the ANC.

[De Klerk] Yes, not only of embracing the ANC, also of embracing communism and whatever.

I wouldn't like to use unparliamentary language, but let me say I reject that with the contempt it deserves. I've made a very clear statement in Parliament, which is suddenly totally ignored by the CP, restating the government's, the National Party's, strong rejection of communism, strong rejection of socialism. I made a statement explaining that what has changed is the method but that we are still as strongly against violence, and against communism, and against nationalization, and against all the bad things which we always fought against as we have ever been.

The fact of the matter is that the prohibition of organizations was used to hide behind by those very organizations. Instead of us having had their weak policies on the table and under the microscope, what was in the spotlight was the fact that they could not expound their views. With the decision which we've taken, the spotlight has shifted, and we are already reaping the benefits in the almost worldwide rejection of the archaic economic policy of the ANC.

We are already reaping the benefits in the sense of the visible proof of people listening to some of these arguments, the visible proof that these organizations have a long way to go if they want to make a positive and constructive contribution towards real, lasting solutions in South Africa.

So, we are not embracing violence, we are not embracing communism, we are totally against it, we are fighting it, but we're fighting it in a democratic way.

There are many other things in South Africa which I don't agree with, but they are not prohibited.

I believe, can I just say, I believe in the strength of our argument, in the strength and the truth of our policies, in the realism of our policies, and I also know that there is a vast reservoir of goodwill in this country. Many people across the color line agreeing with these arguments.

We need a debate so that issues can be clarified, and I am not hesitant that we will lose this debate, because I sincerely believe we have the truth and reality on our side.

[Keyter] Mr. President, before carrying on with the issue of reform, another burning question in South Africa is the Civil Cooperation Bureau, shortly referred to as the CCB. The accusations and reports regarding their actions are pointing, in a certain way, to senior members of the security services and, in some cases, even to senior members of the cabinet.

[De Klerk] I immediately want to distance myself from this trial by the media, to a certain extent, and trial by gossip.

Many accusations are made. We have created an instrument, namely the Harms Commission, for people to bring those accusations, to bring any facts which they may have that might prove or might point to criminality

on the side of anybody with regard to murders and other crimes which are politically related.

I want to emphasize in this regard that the Army and police are not under investigation as organizations. The government has greatest appreciation for what the security forces have done for this country. If it were not for them, we wouldn't have been able to take initiatives now towards peaceful solutions; if it were not for them, we would have had anarchy and chaos in South Africa, and, therefore, what is necessary is that we should clearly recognize that the investigation of the Harms Commission and police investigations are aimed at crime, at murders and other crimes, not only inasmuch as it might be proved that police or members of the security forces might have committed crimes, but also at crimes committed by others, at finding out who financed such ventures, at ascertaining the truth.

And, I think the correct thing to do now is for the public and for all responsible commentators to allow the law to take its course, to allow the commission to do its work, to come forth to the commission with any facts which they might have at their disposal which might help the commission.

[Keyter] With respect, that could take quite a while, and, in the meantime, the whole issue of the CCB is, in a certain way, pulling a blanket over your reform program.

[De Klerk] Well, let me firstly refer to the quite a while.

Yes, it can take quite a while, and for that reason initially we did not immediately appoint a commission. We tried to get some matters immediately before the courts. Simultaneously, in setting up the commission in the final analysis, great care was taken that it is done in such a way and that the commissioner will have the necessary freedom to assure that if any prosecution can emanate from this investigation that that will take place as soon as possible and that that would not wait until the full investigation is necessarily completed.

With regard to the question that it has drawn a blanket over the reform, I absolutely disagree with that. We are going full-steam ahead with reform. This is a matter, a matter which stands on its own and which should not be allowed to stand in the way of development, of dialogue, of reform. The two matters are really not directly related.

[Keyter] Speaking of reform, Mr. President, you have said at several occasions that you are working towards a free, open, and just South Africa. But changes, as you've also said, bring about uncertainty.

Wouldn't you eradicate all white fears in South Africa and the uncertainty accompanying that if you could spell out to the public of South Africa where you are leading the country to?

[De Klerk] It's a great generalization to suggest, even, that we have not done so. I think we've spelled out a clear framework of where we are going to, in the election, and we received a mandate for it. We clearly said that we

want a new dispensation in which all South Africans will have a vote, in which there won't be suppression of minorities and domination.

We clearly spelled out in five pages an economic policy. We clearly spelled out our policy with regard to the maintenance of law and order, which is extremely important. You can't have reform and renewal, and you can't implement a new dispensation if it does not take place in an orderly state, and in a period, in a climate of calmness. And, also, in all other fields, we went to great lengths.

What we didn't put on the table is a specific model, but nobody else did. What we didn't put on the table is a draft constitution, because we sincerely believe that would be wrong. We sincerely believe that the right road to travel for South Africa is to constitute a situation of negotiation where representative leaders can put forward their views and where you can build consensus with regard to what a new constitution should look like and should state.

[Keyter] Would that include, Mr. President, the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the scrapping of the Population Registration Act, and if so, when?

[De Klerk] I am on record to say that those two acts, which, obviously, we all know, are being heavily criticized from many sources, that those two acts must also be discussed in the very same process. Especially, the Population Registration Act is basically part of the present constitutional system. Without it we won't be able to draw up voters' rolls. So, you can't scrap it; you'll create a constitutional vacuum. It must be addressed in the very same breath that you also address the Constitution itself.

[Keyter] But wouldn't you, Mr. President, in that case, negotiate apartheid?

[De Klerk] Apartheid is defined in many ways by many people. I've said it publicly, and I want to say it again tonight, I haven't used the word apartheid in a constructive sense in my full political career, which now stretches over 18 years.

We are not adhering to apartheid. We don't want to bluff anybody in the negotiation process into a system which will still be apartheid in any sense of the word. We're looking for a just and equitable system, equitable to all individuals, equitable also to the diversity and the many minorities which we have in this country.

So, it is really only people who want to put stumbling blocks in the way of negotiation, in the way of renewal and reform, who still beat the apartheid drum. As far as the government is concerned, as far as the majority of all the people who voted in the last election is concerned, as far as the majority of all South Africans is concerned, we are moving away from apartheid inasmuch as anybody may say it still exists.

[Keyter] Mr. de Klerk, who is going to make the first move to get to the real negotiating table?

[De Klerk] I don't really foresee a checkmate situation if people are reasonable.

Yes, we might have a checkmate situation if the ANC or any other party whom we would like to participate in negotiation tend to be unreasonable. But if all of us are reasonable—and the government has been reasonable and will be reasonable—really, I'm sure that a checkmate situation can be avoided.

[Keyter] Finally, Mr. President, the state of emergency hasn't been lifted completely. But in South Africa there have been several incidences of violence, even since your opening of Parliament, and, in certain cases, it has even escalated. Would you say that you are in control of the situation? Or is the cart and horses running away with you?

[De Klerk] We are monitoring the situation closely.

Let me immediately say that we not only have the will to maintain order in South Africa, we also have the capability. It is a fallacy to say, or to even suggest, that we are not in control of the situation. The state of emergency has been brought into being because of wide-scale unrest. It has succeeded to basically bring the unrest under control.

As long as there is a situation such as the one which exists in Natal, obviously the government cannot lift the state of emergency, and we will use the powers afforded to us by that state of emergency to act quickly and to prevent unrest from spreading or growing again.

What we're striving for is a situation where it can be lifted because the situation on the ground is such that it will no longer be necessary to take the special powers afforded by the state of emergency.

[Keyter] On the other hand, Mr. de Klerk, how far would you have to be tried to increase those powers again?

[De Klerk] I don't think negatively about the future.

If we are tried, obviously, we will have to do something, and, if that implies taking further powers, we will not hesitate to do so. But we are working, and we are succeeding in bringing about a situation where that won't be necessary, where we can, rather, move away from a bad situation to a situation where real negotiation can take place because the climate is conducive for it.

I have confidence that, while we maintain order, if there is a commitment on the side of all responsible leaders to peaceful solutions, that we can bring about a situation which is even better than today. But I do want to underline, in conclusion, that the situation in South Africa isn't out of hand in any way whatsoever.

[Keyter] Mr. President, thank you very much.

[De Klerk] Thank you.



### AZAPO Group Meets Mandela, UDF Leaders

MB2302113590 Johannesburg SAFA in English  
1012 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—The leadership of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) held an hour-long meeting with Nelson Mandela and members of the United Democratic Front (UDF) Executive Committee on Thursday, the BC group, the Azanian Peoples Organisation (AZAPO), said on Friday.

The AZAPO delegation consisted of:

AZAPO Publicity Secretary Muntu Nyeza, Molatlegi Tihale, AZAPO vice president of political education, Mandla Mtshweni, the organisation's Transvaal vice president, Kehla Mthembu, a former AZAPO president, Mbulelo Rakwena, AZAPO's administrative coordinator, and Strini Moodley, a former Robben Island prisoner and deputy editor of the NATAL WITNESS.

An AZAPO statement said:

"The meeting was of an exploratory nature. Much focus was placed on the aspect of unity all [as received] parties. Mr Mandela recognised and accepted the necessity and need for unity."

The BCM proposed the establishment of a consultative network to provide a basis for "a solid common front against the onslaught" by the South African Government.

The BCM also proposed mutual recognition and respect of each organisations integrity and independence in campaigns for mobilisation.

This aspect was of crucial importance since the unbanning of organisations by state President F.W. de Klerk on February 2.

"Mr Mandela and the UDF leaders responded positively and Mr Mandela is to consult the internal and external ANC [African National Congress] leadership before further discussions take place," the statement added.

Mr Mandela also wished the AZAPO congress of March 3 and 4 "fruitful deliberations".

Both Mr Mandela and the UDF executive recognised that the movement ran its organisation independently.

### UDF 'Cautions' Over Merger With ANC

MB2302103190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0943 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—The United Democratic Front (UDF) is not due to amalgamate with the African National Congress (ANC) within the next few months, the UDF's general-secretary told SAPA in a telephone interview on Friday.

Mr Popo Molefe said both the UDF and the Mass Democratic Movement still recognised the leadership of the ANC and there was "no conflict" between the movement.

Although the South African Government had given indications of a future political settlement "it has continued to retain repressive laws in its statutes" which would still enable it to outlaw various organisations.

The UDF would be very cautious about speeding up its disbandment, he said, adding it was not clear at this stage how far negotiations would go towards a settlement of the country's problems.

"There is a strong element in national party politics—particularly in the police and defence force—resisting steps to negotiation.

"If the securocrats should sway the balance into their power, the retardation of the whole process of reform would be set back," [as received] Mr Popo Molefe said.

If the UDF was to be banned as part of the ANC, it would take the organisation quite some time to recover.

He said the UDF needed to maintain its structures to continue exerting pressure towards negotiations.

Another reason for the maintenance of the UDF and MDM's present structural organization was that the national executives of the ANC took a decision that all organisations should maintain their present set-ups in place.

"At this stage we cannot talk about UDF disbanding. It has to be decided on democratic lines.

"The UDF's National General Council is meeting between April 6 and 9. If a decision is taken at the council meeting that the organisation must merge with the ANC, then we will have to abide by that decision," he said, adding such a move was not very likely.

Neither the UDF nor MDM had any history of violence but, due to the existence of the ANC's armed Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), if the groups amalgamated, MK's armed struggle could be cited as a reason for a blanket ban on the organisation.

"Whereas the government can find it easy to ban the ANC because of MK's existence, it cannot use the same reasons as the UDF and MDM has no history of armed struggle.

"If it does that it has no way to justify its move," Mr Molefe said.

**ANC Likely To Face International 'Setbacks'**

*MB2302052990 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Station commentary: "Pressure On The ANC"]

[Text] For years, a major strength of the ANC [African National Congress] has been the leverage it could exert on the South African situation through its disproportionate influence on the policy decisions of Western governments. That is beginning to change, as governments adjust to the new situation created by the unbanning of the ANC and the normalizing of political activity.

Judging by its reactions, the ANC itself is finding it hard to adjust. The decision by the British Government this week to relax certain sanctions, on the grounds that the conditions set at the time they were imposed have been met, was greeted with alarm. ANC leaders condemned the action both before the announcement and, when that failed to prevent it, afterwards.

The organisation is likely to experience other setbacks. Already it is reported from Washington that even the liberal lobby in the American Congress is reassessing sanctions. Senator Edward Kennedy has drafted a resolution, said to have strong bipartisan support, expressing encouragement for the suspension or modification of sanctions once the President feels conditions are right. The resolution commends President de Klerk for the courageous actions he has taken.

Evidently, the ANC can no longer count on the sympathy and automatic support that was once generated by its position as a banned organisation fighting for political rights. Increasing, from now on, it will be treated, both in South Africa and abroad, as an ordinary political party that must account to its supporters for its policies and expect to be judged accordingly by other governments and potential investors.

This is most vividly demonstrated by the events of the past week. The changes that have taken place in South Africa have shifted the focus of the sanctions debate from argument over intensification to a consideration of the circumstances in which they may be relaxed or even abandoned. That the ANC itself is aware of how much it owed to the mystique that surrounded its former status is clear from its present concern. It is finding it hard to accept that outsiders are no longer so willing to be unquestioning supporters and are beginning to judge the South African situation on its merits and in terms of their own interests.

The newly emerging climate is altogether more beneficial for prospects for peaceful and democratic progress in South Africa. It removes some of the intensely partisan

pressures that had intruded into and disrupted the national political debate and were themselves an obstacle to genuine discussion on alternatives for the future. And in helping to level the playing field—to put all political parties on an equal footing—it may contribute to the ultimate goal of a democratic settlement through negotiation.

**Police Issue Unrest Report for 22-23 Feb**

*MB2302065590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0645 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 23 SAPA—Herewith is the official unrest report as supplied by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

The following unrest-related incidents were reported to SA police liaison in Pretoria during the past 24 hours:

At Shawaymane (Waterberg), Natal, a group of blacks fired shots at a kraal. One black man was killed and three others wounded.

At Hlohlowane (Clocolan) OFS [Orange Free State], a group of scholars from a local high school threw stones at the school causing serious damage. The police were summoned, but when they arrived at the school, they found that the scholars had left. They found the group at the municipal police station.

The mob was warned to disperse but the warning went unheeded. Tearsmoke and rubber bullets were used to disperse the mob. Twelve people were arrested (5 adults and 7 youths). One black woman was injured by the mob.

At Inanda (Durban) a black man was injured when a petrol-bomb was thrown at a private dwelling. The house was also damaged.

At Tembisa (East Rand) police found the bodies of two black men. Both had stab and hack wounds.

At Ikageng (Potchefstroom) numerous incidents were reported. Most of the incidents consisted of stone-throwing. Police vehicles, private vehicles and houses were damaged in stone-throwing incidents. Two houses belonging to policemen were damaged in petrol-bomb attacks. A mob caused extensive damage to property when they set fire to a private dwelling and also to a motor vehicle parked nearby.

In another incident, a tractor was set alight and extensively damaged. Elsewhere in the area, a mob plundered a bottle store. A policeman was injured in a stoning incident. Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse mobs. One person was reported injured in police action. A total of five people were arrested.



## Comoros

### Councils of Ministers Sets 4, 11 March Elections

EA2202151990 Mayotte Radio France Overseas  
in French 1600 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The regional news is still dominated by the Comoros, where since yesterday we have known the date for the presidential elections. They will take place on 4 and 11 March. This was decided by the Council of Ministers, which met in an extraordinary session in the Comoran capital yesterday. From Moroni, Ibrahim Ndogo reports:

[Begin Ndogo recording] According to a government release, the dates of 4 and 11 March were prompted by the need to organize the elections better, in other words, setting up again all the necessary equipment for the good conduct of the ballot. This includes provision of the famous indelible ink, setting up ballot boxes again, providing ballot papers, envelopes, polling booths, and so on.

The announcement of the dates, which came late last night, forced the candidates' agents to wake up early this morning to assess the situation and report. There has been no information from the so-called opposition candidates yet. However, it may be noted that in their joint statement last Sunday, the (?seven) called for the postponement of the ballot until next Sunday [25 February]. The question which arises now is whether the seven will bow to the government's choice of dates, or whether we are heading towards yet another round of government and opposition arm wrestling. Time will tell. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Lesotho

### Lekhanya Plans End of Military Rule 'by 1992'

MB2302104590 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 22 Feb 90

[Excerpt] The chairman of the ruling Military Council in Lesotho, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, has reiterated that King Moshoeshoe II is not under house arrest and is still the ahead of state of the country, even though the king has been stripped of his executive powers.

Gen. Lekhanya also announced steps this morning which are aimed at ending military rule in the country by 1992.

Maj. Gen. Lekhanya said a national council which will draw up a new constitution for Lesotho will be established in April this year. Such a council would be one of the first steps toward the reestablishment of a civil government in the mountain kingdom. [passage omitted]

## Zimbabwe

### Unity Movement Leader To Run For President

MB2302112490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1100 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Harare Feb 23 SAPA—Zimbabwe Unity Movement [ZUM] leader Edgar Tekere is to run for the presidency during next month's elections, ZUM announced on Friday. The movement also announced, at a press conference here, that the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe [CAZ], Ian Smith's old all-white political party, is to fight the election in alliance with ZUM, ZIANA reports.

ZUM executive member Davidson Gomo said: "They are not running as CAZ. They will throw their lot behind us."

CAZ leader Gerald Smith, a former MP when Mr Smith was in charge, shared the conference platform with Mr Tekere and other ZUM officials.

About 150 ZUM supporters vastly outnumbering media representatives, cheered, clapped and whistled, when Mr Tekere's bid for the presidency was announced at the press conference.

Nominations day for presidential candidates and for candidates contesting the 120 constituency seats in the new parliament is next Wednesday. The presidential and general election will be held on the same days—March 28 and 29.

President Robert Mugabe, leader of the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party, is expected to be the only other candidate in the presidential election, though other candidates could be put forward on the Feb 28 nomination day.

To be accepted as a candidate in the presidential election, a candidate has to submit his nomination paper signed by 10 registered voters in each province of the country. A deposit of ZD1000 is also required.

## Ivory Coast

### Houphouet-Boigny Chairs Political Bureau Meeting

*AB2202205790 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 22 Feb 90*

[Text] As announced, the head of state this morning chaired the Political Bureau meeting at the Presidential Palace. The meeting, which was also attended by members of the government, took place from 1030 GMT to 1430 GMT.

On Monday, 26 February, the National Council meeting will take place, as usual, under the effective chairmanship of the head of state and chairman of the party.

### Further Sacrifices Needed

*AB2302104090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
0700 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Communique issued by the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally on 22 February]

[Text] The Political Bureau joined by cabinet members held an important working session today, Thursday, 22 February 1990, from 1000 to 1500 at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, party chairman and head of state. Two major items were on the agenda: First, the reading and examination of the report of the National Appraisal Commission on the days of dialogue organized in September 1989; second, measures envisaged by the government to combat the economic crisis in accordance with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, and the World Bank.

Before examining these important issues, President Houphouet-Boigny, party chairman and head of state, reviewed the general political situation prevailing in Africa and the world, a situation which calls for further solidarity and strengthening of national unity to cope with the difficulties hampering economic recovery and growth in a spirit of self-denial and a sense of responsibility.

Next, the Political Bureau members heard the reports on the agenda before engaging in a frank, courageous, and serene debate.

Concerning the first point, after listening to the report of Usher Assouan, chairman of the National Appraisal Commission on the days of dialogue, the Political Bureau members examined the conclusions of the commission's deliberations. These conclusions clearly and helpfully point out short- and medium-term measures necessary for the country's economic recovery, provided that all Ivorians unite and agree, each at his own level, to make the necessary sacrifices and to set to work with courage and perseverance.

As promised by the head of state at the national days of dialogue, the conclusions of the deliberations of this important commission will be presented to the National Council meeting to include other national organizations, a meeting slated for 26 February at 1000 at the Presidential Palace.

Concerning the second point, Moise Koumoue Koffi, minister of economy and finance, presented to the Political Bureau the economic and financial measures that should be taken immediately by the government with the Political Bureau's backing to achieve the much awaited recovery of the Ivorian economy. It will be recalled that these measures, which involve sacrifices that we should all agree to make, particularly the officials and executives, were recommended by the World Bank, the IMF, and financiers who, owing to the credibility still enjoyed by our country, agreed to support recovery in Ivory Coast.

As in the case of Ivorian farmers who have agreed to make their share of the national sacrifice, all other Ivorians will be called upon to display a sense of good citizenship and nationalism, particularly officials, who will be expected to take the necessary measures to cope with the difficulties imposed on us by the economic crisis. Meanwhile, other measures will also be taken by the government toward cutting the cost of living in Ivory Coast. All these measures envisaged by the government as well as the conclusions of the deliberations of the national commission on the days of dialogue will be presented to the National Council at its next meeting before they are published.

Militants should prepare themselves to meet the challenge successfully with a spirit of solidarity and a strong desire to overcome the crisis.

### 'Calm' Restored to Campus Following Clashes

*AB2202225890 Paris AFP in French 2147 GMT  
22 Feb 90*

[Text] Abidjan, 22 Feb (AFP)—Some clashes took place today between students and the police in Abidjan, where calm was restored very quickly, according to AFP journalists present on the campus and in the university residences in the Ivorian economic capital.

The students were demanding an improvement in their material situation, but they also demanded several times in their slogans the resignation of the minister of national education, Balla Keita.

On the campus, policemen, wearing helmets, late this morning used tear-gas grenades and sticks to disperse the students, who were in groups, but apparently there were no casualties.

At the end of the day, policemen and gendarmes were much in evidence at intersections in Cocody, the residential area of Abidjan where the university is located.

At the main university residence in Yopougon, a working-class neighborhood, police patrolled the area throughout the day without charging students, and no incidents were reported, as the law enforcement agents were ordered to exercise restraint.

There was a brief moment of tension at the university restaurant, which was opened later for breakfast. The students refused to enter because of the presence of the police. They also refused to pay and finally, the most patient ones ate late but at no cost.

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